THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

VOL. XVI., No. 785. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WEBB, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS KAHN in our firm, ceased on the 30th April last.

REISS & Co.
15au 622 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY is authorised to sign our firm at Yokohama, per procuration.

REISS & Co.
15au 623 Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES COLNETT and Mr. HENRY RICHES HEARN, were admitted partners in our Firm, on the 1st of June.

WALLER & Co.
16se 624 Shanghai, July 15th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of GUNDRY & Co. Offices at *Loon Pekcha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源

tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have established myself at this Port as *Merchant and Agent* under the style or firm of FRED. SANDER.

F. SANDER.
26au 629 Hongkong, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMIESON ELLES, Mr. EDMUND FYE, and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of ERNEST MAJOR & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES or INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechullin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building, or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar, 1864.

THE North-China Insurance Company

(ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF TAELS 5,000 EACH.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. DUNLOP, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
SOL. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. HOWE WIGGINS, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
DAVID REID, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be reorganized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,

tf 625 Your obedient Servant

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be had of the undersigned,
The first series of
Tables for valuing Shanghai Imports.

SHIRTINGS.

A table for shewing the relative value of Grey Shirtings in Shanghai and London, at varying rates of Exchange.

Price,—One Tael.

HENRY GRIBBLE,
Wo-kee Hong.
o 630 12th August, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufman, the Chaplain.
At half-past 10 o'Clock in the Morning,
and 4 " " Afternoon.
Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 30	Hankow,	Aug. 6
Hongkong,	Aug. 7	Nagasaki,	Aug. 3
Tientsin,	Aug. 3	Kanagawa,	July 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ... April 28 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, ... April 22 } June 16th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending August 11th, 1865.

Malwa New.—Tls.	Malwa Old.—Tls.	Patna New.—	Benares Tls.
5,—545 a 550		333 a 337	325
7,—560 a 570		340 a 343	335
8,—560 a 565		335 a 338	330
9,—560 a 565		343 a 348	338 a 340
10,—565 a 570		348 a 351	340 a 341
11,—560 a 565		348 a 352	338 a 342

BIRTHS.

At Hankow, on the 2nd instant, the wife of James Aitken, Esq., of a daughter.

On 29th ultimo, at Greenmount, Hongkong, the wife of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th July, on board H. M. S. *Adventure*, during the passage from Shanghai to Hongkong, the wife of James J. Dunaway, Esq., Deputy Purveyor to the Forces, of a son.

MARRIED.

August 8th, at the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai, by the Revd. Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky, the Revd. Elliot H. Thomson of the American Episcopal Mission, to Jeannette R., daughter of Joseph B. Conover, Esq., of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, of a sudden illness, during the passage from Hongkong to Shanghai, John Flintoff, 3rd Engineer of the steamer *Wokee*.

On the 7th instant, of Typhoid Fever, James de Riemer Cope.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—August 11th, *John Brightman*, (British ship), Mayes, from Foochow; 11th, *Aden*, (Br. str.), Andrews, from Hongkong; 11th, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; 11th, *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), from Ningpo.

Departures.—August 10th, *Huquong*, (Am. str.), Simmons, for Hankow and Ports; 11th, *Fusi-Yama*, (Br. str.), McQueen, for Hankow and Ports; 11th, *Yesso*, (Br. str.), Cairns, for Hongkong and Canton; 11th, *Ying-tsze-fei*, (Br. str.), Stocks, for Tientsin viâ Chefoo; 11th, *Lancashire*, (Am. ship), Hazard, for Manila; 11th *Solent*, Br. ship), Paige for Singapore; 11th, *America*, (Bre. barque), Koper, for Amoy; 11th, *Kiangsi*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; 11th, *Fort George*, (Br. ship), Smith, for ——.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Str. *Aden*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Berlandier, Blanc, Guttourin, Daincoll, Carter, Dulgleisle, D Nowrojee, J. L. Pereira, Col. Lovell R.E., and Captain de Bourbel.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Monday, the 21st instant.

The London Mail of the 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 23rd August, and here on the 28th.—It arrived last year on the 24th August, per *Orissa*.

The French Mail of June 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th July, and here on the 5th of August. It arrived last year on the 2nd of August per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4h. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

The mightiest engine hitherto brought to bear on the destinies of the human race is the printing press. Its influences pervade the world, and the most savage tribes are not altogether unaffected by its existence. When it was brought into being the exigencies of the period demanded it, for without it the inevitable principle of progress must have been broken through. Itself the monument of what had been achieved, it was however but the starting point of a fresh development of human talent and energy brought by its means from various quarters to decide the questions suggested by a rapidly advancing civilisation. Without it Europe would still be plunged in mediæval darkness, and science would still be under the undisputed sway of a few empiricists. Time, the greatest of innovators, rapidly showed men their wants, and during the ages subsequent to the discovery of printing, discoveries of more or less importance, and inventions of greater or less utility occupied the minds of the thinking portion of the world. Amid a host of discoveries brought to light, and of hidden forces of nature dragged from the recesses in which they had for so long lain concealed, the discovery of the power of steam stands boldly out as next in importance to the invention of printing. As mankind advanced intellectually and physically it was found that the old media of intercommunication were inadequate. Even when the laborious work of the copyist had been done away with for ever, and the thoughts of one mind were at the same moment placed before thousands of other intellects, something was yet wanted, some means of bringing the investigators of cognate subjects into immediate contact with one another. The requirements of commerce had also largely increased, rendering the tardy locomotion of olden times inadequate to its wants. Then steam effected a revolution, and steamers and railroads brought every part of the world into uninterrupted intercommunication. Thus far the progress of civilisation has been marked by the progress of science, the latter devoting all its energies to the elaboration of the former. The nations of the Western world discovered not only that the rapidity with which locomotion was performed aided the interchange of ideas, but that the steamer and railway were the supports of commerce, and the bulwarks of sound government. Against external or internal enemies the railroad affords the best protection, and thus while it enhances the wealth it secures the safety of the people. It might have been thought that human ingenuity could go no farther, and that Nature herself had set a limit to the further advance of science as applied to the arts of civilised life. But a new agent was destined yet to appear. It was not sufficient that the produce of different climes was rapidly interchanged, and the farthest extremities of the world united by vast commercial relations. The fluctuations of markets in one region were found so gravely to affect the interests of producers or consumers in other quarters, that the vastly enhanced rate of locomotion introduced by steam was found all too slow to meet the demands of the age. Then, after many attempts and many failures, the Electric Telegraph spread its branches over the globe, and having commenced from the West has now embraced the East within its tendrils. We have before us a general map of the lines of telegraph existing at the present moment between England and Australia. Superadded are the lines in course of construction, and those proposed by the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph Company. Starting from the continent of Europe, which is interlaced by the telegraphic wires, we find in the first place a line stretching from Moscow to Kiachta, *viâ* Perm, Omsk, Tomsk and Irkutsk, and in the next a line running direct from London to Kurrachee, through Germany and the Danubian provinces, touching at Constantinople and pursuing its course through Turkey in Asia and Syria and finally skirting the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs. From Kurrachee the line stretches to Lahore, thence to Delhi, Agra, Benares, Calcutta and Rangoon. The latter is the present terminus, but it is under consideration to extend the line to King Islands, Penang and Singapore, whence it would extend in one direction to Saigon, Hainan and Hongkong, and in another to Batavia. At the latter place it would join the existing Java line, and thence stretching to the northern extremity of Australia, cross the gulf of Carpentaria and unite with the line now working between Melbourne and Halifax Bay. In this plan so far there would appear to be no more than the ordinary difficulties which an undertaking of such magnitude must necessarily encounter. But the Company further suggest the construction of a line along the China coast from Hongkong viâ Amoy and Foochow to Shanghai: Here other elements come into play, more formidable by far than those merely natural obstacles which exist elsewhere. The prejudices of the Chinese government have to be overcome, and a whole nation civilised in order to prepare for the introduction of what to us appears a more matter of course. We have lately seen the determined opposition which such a scheme even on the smallest scale is likely to meet. It is truly discouraging to find a nation deliberately opposing itself to an improvement of which the object cannot be understood except by those specially educated. But this we may rest assured of—that in the strife between ignorance and enlightenment, between the arts of civilisation and the prejudices of a semi-barbarous race the nobler element must win, and eventually prove itself superior to passive resistance as well as to active opposition. From the Chinese officials we have nothing to hope. Jealousy of foreign influence is so deeply engrained in their mental constitution that they dread the advance of western ideas, and only adopt them so far as advantage is likely to accrue directly to themselves. As for the idea of bringing themselves within the pale of civilisation, of taking their place in the great world-wide commonwealth, they scoff at the idea, and profess to be incredulous of the advantages promised them.

THE KAN-WANG'S SKETCH OF THE REBELLION.

(Continued.)

If we glance back at events to the period when the insurrection first took place at Chin-t'ien, we have undoubted evidence of the display of divine power throughout the past few years. We find indications of it in the power given to the Tung and Hsi wangs as well as in other ways. When disturbances arose in consequence of the worshippers destroying some idols, the divine assistance then rendered was miraculous, and again ten of the brethren sufficed to defeat a number of villagers whom no one dared to interfere with hitherto and who had been rash enough to steal a buffalo belonging to some of the worshippers.

At Popay and Luch'uan the brethren mustered themselves together and set out for Chin-t'ien. The Tienwang being in Hua chow at the time and living in the house of Hoo-yi-kuang the whole of the volunteers united together, and proceeded to the above place to meet him and escort him to Chin-t'ien.

Here the royal birthday was celebrated and a new dynasty of the "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace" inaugurated.

After this, the Tienwang was conveyed to Ta-huang-kang where several victories were gained, and from thence to Siang-chow and finally to Wu-hsüan.

On the 1st day of the 8th intercalary moon the Tienwang entered Yung-an and there passed the new year. During the spring of 1852 Yung-an was evacuated and our troops then moved on to Hsin-hui. They encountered numerous difficulties on their route, but obtained several victories and succeeded in reaching Kuei-lin. After a fruitless siege here they moved on in the direction of Hoonan, where they obtained a large supply of ponies and a considerable number of followers who joined them with great glee. Ch'üanchow was next taken, but this victory was obtained at the cost of the Nan-wang, Feng-yün-san, who received his death wound. Victory followed upon victory and place after place was taken with the same ease as a bamboo may be split.

The main body of the army was afterwards sent to attack Ch'ang-sha whilst Ch'in-jih-kang and Ch'ên-chêng-yung were sent to operate in the same neighbourhood. Just as the main body were victorious and on the point of entering the outward city, and just as the people in their panic were moving out of the city, the Hsi-wang was struck by a shot and sent up to heaven. He had dressed himself in an extraordinary way on that day and was on the look-out when the accident happened.

The Tienwang and the Tungwang ordered up reserves at once and as good luck would have it no calamity happened.

By the use of a little strategy at Hosin and Kuachow the enemy were deluded into a snare and numbers of them drowned.

Under cover of this victory the siege of Ch'ang-sha was raised and the troops retired upon Yi-yang. Here an Imperialist general was killed and an enormous quantity of gunpowder obtained, which was formerly the property of Wu-san-kuei. Our troops now crossed the Lake to Yochow and carried Wuch'ang, the capital of Hoopeh, by assault. As soon as this event had been duly celebrated troops were sent to take Huangchow. The place however was not held, the troops returning to Wuchang as soon as they had accomplished their work.

The news, however, of its fall had reached Lu-chien-ying commander of the Kiangnan forces at Nanking, and he at once left at the head of his army and came up the valley as far as T'ien-chia-chên. A battle ensued at this place which resulted in the destruction and dispersion of 10,000 men; and Lu-chien-ying returned to Nanking alone and shut himself up in the city.

In the 2nd moon of Kuei-ch'ow (March 1853) the heavenly army arrived before Nanking. An entrance was gained through the Efêng gate which was blown up, and the place restored to order within a fortnight after this event. Detachments were sent off as soon as possible to take Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuwei, Yun-ts'ao and Ngankin, and to retake possession of Hoopeh.

An army was sent up northwards but although the awe they inspired into the Imperialists gained for them many victories, nevertheless they had penetrated far into the interior; and in consequence of the troops at Peking being always on the look-out for them, and having moreover called out some good troops from the interior, the expedition resulted in ultimate disaster.

The Tung-wang's laws were so strict at this time that many victories were gained; still extended conquests were found to be next to impossible.

In 1854 and 1855 the Imperial Commissioner Ho met with severe defeats from our troops, and in 1856 Hoangyung was defeated outside the East Gate.

During the seventh moon of this year (1856) the Tung-wang ascended to heaven and the Pei-wang also died.

In 1857 the Yi-wang left in order to carry on his conquests far away from the capital, and thus the government affairs were not in a good condition.

In 1858 Ch'ên-yü-ch'êng received the appointment of General of the front division; Li-siu-ch'êng, General of the rear division; Li-shih-sien, General of the left division; Wei-chih-tsun, General of the right division; and Mêng-tê-ên General of the centre division, with the general control of military affairs. The state had therefore some support, but the city was closely besieged by Chang-chia-siang and Pukow was the only place open. Thus the capital had to depend on for supplies from the North.

In 1859 I reached Nanking and, on account of my possessing a certain amount of intelligence, was promoted to the dignities already detailed.

Ch'ên-yü-ch'êng and Li-siu-ch'êng, both of whom were men of activity and determination, were made Princes at this time, the former under the title of Ying-wang and the latter under that of Chung-wang.

The Chung-wang applied to me three times to devise some way of getting out of the trouble that then beset us, and I replied to him, "No impression can be made in the present crisis, unless Hoochow and Hangchow are attacked. When the Imperialists find their rear threatened they (the beleaguering force) are sure to fall back on Hangchow and Hoochow in order to save those places, and in such case the army sent in that direction can return with all speed, and the rescue of the capital is a certainty."

It was agreed that the Ying-wang should make an attempt to rescue Ngankin and that the Chung-wang should with his men assume the Imperialist dress and enter Hangchow and Hoochow by stealth.

The Chung-wang's men, however, being too anxious to steal ponies betrayed their motive and were unable to get into the city of Hangchow. The place was besieged and the walls undermined. Though Hoochow was not taken the beleaguering force round Nanking nevertheless retired.

It was not our object at this time to acquire new territory but to save the capital, and to this end the Shih-wang, who was sent on to Chekiang, was directed to return by a particular route.

The Ying-wang forced his way through Tou-kuan, the Shih-wang came by way of Yen-tsze Hill while the Chung-wang assaulted the Imperialist rear at Chüyung. The operations were so successfully carried out that on the 24th of the 3rd moon the siege was raised and the city once more free from danger.

The 1st day of the 4th month was set apart as a day for offering congratulations at Court on the great success which had been obtained. A council of war was also held for the discussion of plans for the coming campaign. The Ying-wang's idea was to make every effort to save Ngankin. The Shih-wang proposed to carry on operations in the Fokien and Chekiang provinces. The Chung-wang's views alone agreed with mine, and the plan was as follows:—In the first place, the distance from Nanking to Shansi and Szechuen in the West, the Great Wall in the North, Yunnan, Hueichow, Kuang-tung and Kuangsi in the South, is between 1,500 and 2,000 miles; whereas to Soochow, Hangchow and Shanghai in the East it is only about 300 miles, and thus there is a greater probability of success in this direction. As soon as the lower road is gained the next thing will be to purchase about 20 steamers and send them up the Yang-tsze River. At the same time let one body of troops penetrate Kiangsi from the South, let another enter Chan-huang from the North, and having formed a junction let them make a combined movement on Hoopeh. This will secure us both banks of the River and will afford us a good basis upon which to act in future.*

The Tienwang gave his consent to this and it is not improbable that it would have proved successful in the end.

Soochow and Hangchow were taken and the Ying-wang according to agreement entered Chanhuang. The Chungwang marched from Chi-an-fu to Hsing-kuo-chow but, in consequence of the rise of the water, was afraid to advance any further and withdrew with his force to Chekiang. This caused the Ying-wang great anxiety concerning the relief of Ngankin, and he hastened in that direction at once. The whole plan to be carried out was thus frustrated.

Though Hangchow was obtained we suffered a severe loss in the fall of Ngankin, as that was the key to the capital. The Chungwang, having acquired Soochow and Hangchow and put the two places in order, then rested upon his oars, manifesting no anxiety whatever about the state of Ngankin. I felt constrained to write to him on his course of conduct and my letter was somewhat of the following tenor. "From ancient times it has been the custom in conquering an empire to effect the conquest of the North and West of it first and subsequently operate in the South and East; for to work from the North to the South (from above to below) is easy, whereas the reverse would be difficult and attended with obstacles. And again the occupation of the cities on the North and South banks of the River is the most important point and has proved hitherto the preservation of Nanking from danger. To relinquish these places at the present crisis for Soochow and Hangchow is to destroy all possibility of the nation being able to withstand for any great length of time. I can hardly suppose a man of your attainments can assert that the occupation of Soochow and Hangchow removes all source of danger. Such views as you hold are sure to give rise to discussion. Let me tell you that the great River may be likened to a snake, the head of which is formed by Hoopeh, the body by Ngankin and the tail by Kiangnan. Hoopeh not being ours the moment Ngankin is lost, the snake becomes divided in sunder, and although the tail may survive, it can after all enjoy but a transitory existence. Your opinions are such that I cannot concur in them."

The Chungwang in reply to the above wrote, "I am ready to acknowledge your lofty views and can only tell you that the perusal of your letter gave me great mental pain."

At the present time there is no chance of defeating the Imps. This lamentable fact is as bitter for contemplation as fruit plucked before its time is likely to prove bitter to the taste. There has been want of judgment, but such shall not occur again, &c."

* The Kanwang's plan will admit of two constructions. One, that he intended to operate from South to North, and the other, from North to South. The context a little further on is in favour of the latter scheme.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Before—C. A. Winchester, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consul.
Sir E. Hornby, }
N. Latimer, Esq., } *Assessors.*
S. Breuell, Esq., }
Shanghai, August 10th, 1865.

Gilfillan *versus* Glover & Co.

The plaint in this case was to the following effect:—That the plaintiff employed the defendants as his brokers to sell the steamer *Chusan* for the sum of $30,000, at Nagasaki. And the defendants received the vessel and were offered and could have obtained $80,000 for her. Yet they did not sell the steamer as they had undertaken to do, whereof the plaintiff has suffered great loss and been put to divers outlays and expenses for which he claims Tls. 28,000.

The defendants pleaded a general denial of the allegations in the plaint.

Previous to opening the case H.B.M. Consul remarked that when it was brought on for trial last year, Mr. E. J. Hogg was one of the Assessors. In consequence of his inability to attend on this occasion it became necessary to appoint a gentleman to act in his stead. Sir Edmund Hornby had consented at his request to act in that capacity, and he had also solicited the attendance of Mr. S. Breuell. It only remained for the parties concerned in the case to decide as to which person they would prefer to act as Assessor in the room of Mr. Hogg.

Mr. Myburgh suggested that both Sir Edmund Hornby and Mr. Breuell should sit as Assessors.

Mr. Eames agreed with Mr. Myburgh.

Mr. Eames said that he had come into the case at a late date, as when it was tried before, Mr. Pollard had appeared on behalf of his client. He could therefore only take the minutes as he found them. From them he discovered that at the former trial of the case the question of damages was reserved. This, he would remark, has been a very common though, not universal practice in Shanghai.

Mr. Myburgh said he recollected one case in which he was engaged when the question of damages was considered separately. On that occasion he objected to thus making two cases out of one.

Mr. Eames said that the question of damages had been left out in this case, and he therefore knew nothing about it. From the minutes it did not appear that any objection had been made to reserve the question of damages, and when the plaintiff's case was concluded, it closed with the exception of that question. He thought it strange how it became understood that the defendants were to adduce additional testimony at this the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Lawrance said that when the case was tried Mr. Pollard was not in a position to state the amount of damages, as he had not all the documents bearing upon the case in his possession. Mr. Pollard was aware that he (Mr. L.) was going to apply for an adjournment.

Mr. Myburgh said that as Mr. Eames was not prepared just then to settle the question of damages, and had laboured under some misapprehension, it would be unreasonable for him to insist upon the case being tried as he had contemplated. He would consent that the liability of the defendants should first be considered and then the question of damages.

Sir Edmund Hornby said that there were two questions to be decided—the question of fact and the question of law. The case for the plaintiff might be considered concluded, but the question of damages still remained.

Mr. Myburgh regretted that the state of his health prevented him from doing his case justice, and hoped the Court would grant him indulgence on that account. The action now under consideration was commenced nearly a year ago, and did not in reality come under the jurisdiction of the Court at Shanghai, as all the circumstances which led to it occurred in Nagasaki. The plaintiff who had all his witnesses in Shanghai finding one of the defendants here, and regardless of the expense to which they would be put and the disadvantage under which they would labor, brought the action here. He thought the action thus taken by the plaintiff was harsh and vexatious, and that the case should by right have been tried in Nagasaki. Mr. Lawrance made an objection at the time to the jurisdiction of the Court, which was over-ruled and which should have been noted, but was not. The contract for the sale of the steamer made between the plaintiff and the defendants was alleged to have been broken. The plaintiff relied upon a private letter written by Mr Glover to Mr. Maine stating that their firm had been offered $80,000 for the *Chusan*, but had refused it. This letter, as he (Mr M.) would show, was written under a mistaken impression as to facts. But he would assume for the sake of argument that the facts were true, and he would show that the defendants were not liable in law. The plaintiff had not shown that in refusing this offer of $80,000 which was the lowest limit at which the defendants were authorized to sell they had not acted bona-fide and for the interests of the plaintiff. The presumption in such cases as the present is strongly in favour of the agent. And he would submit as a point of law that unless bad faith be proved, an agent could not be held liable in damages Such a contract as that before the Court implied on the part of an agent reasonable skill and ordinary diligence; and while the plaintiff had failed to show that the defendants were wanting in either, the testimony adduced on the part of the defendants showed that they had carried out their duties and instructions with more than ordinary skill and perseverance. There was abundant proof that every exertion had been made, for, failing to sell the steamer to their customers, they had offered to divide commissions with two other merchants should they succeed in selling her. It should be borne in mind that in China and Japan the course of dealing in such matters is very different from that in European countries. From the evidence it appeared that in Japan steamers cannot be sold without considerable difficulty. It was evident that Mr. Gilfillan intended that his agents should endeavor to obtain a higher price than the price specified by him, and he (Mr. M.) thought therefore that had the defendants sold the *Chusan* for the exact sum mentioned in their instructions, while at the same time there were reasonable grounds for hope that a better price could be obtained elsewhere, they would have displayed negligence not care. Subsequently Messrs. Glover & Co. were upbraided for not selling the vessel at a lower price There was another point which seemed very important. The limit made was a limit of $80,000, *hard cash*. Now, there was nothing to prove that the offer made to Messrs. Glover & Co. was for cash payment. In such cases credit was generally required, and frequently payment was made partly in produce. He thought he might fairly call attention to the usual course of dealing pursued by the Japanese. An offer of this kind was not considered by

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them binding until the contract was entered into and the bargain money paid over. The natives employed to buy steamers by the Japanese Princes have not the power to ratify an agreement. Satzuma, for instance, did it himself upon all occasions. He would submit that if it were decided that Messrs. Glover & Co. exercised due or ordinary diligence, and had not been guilty of malfeasance, the plaintiff was out of Court, and even if they had committed an error in judgment, they could not on that account be considered liable. But there was another important consideration The letter from Mr. T. B. Glover to Mr. Maine was evidently written through a mistake made by his brother, a junior partner in the firm. In reality no such offer as stated in the letter had been made, and, in the official letter from the house written on the same day and sent by the same opportunity by the express desire of Mr. Glover, nothing was said about the offer. He thought it right to communicate a fact imparted to him by Mr. Gilfillan's agent. There was nothing inconsistent or dishonourable in this. The mistake arose in this manner. In conversing upon the subject with Mr. Duret, one of Messrs. Glover & Co.'s agents, Mr. Glover used the Japanese language as the medium of communication, and it was thus the mistake arose. Another question was, how far the firm were bound by a statement made by one partner in a private letter. He (Mr M.) submitted therefore that upon the evidence there would be no doubt as to the fact that a mistake was made, but assuming the statement made in this letter to be true there was nothing to shew that the defendants acted in any way but bonâ fide, and did the best they could as agents, and there was no proof in the evidence of any want of reasonable skill and reasonable diligence. (Mr. M. quoted Chitty on Contracts, page 6, to prove that the letter was rendered nugatory by the explanation of the circumstances under which the mistake arose.) There might be cases in which, in consequence of a mistake made by an agent, through culpable negligence and carelessness, his principal suffered damage. but there was not a tittle of evidence to shew that the plaintiff in this case had sustained any loss from such causes.

Mr. Lawrance said that after the observations made by his learned friend it would be unnecessary for him to speak. At this season of the year one speech was generally thought better than two.

Mr. Eames said that in this case the claim was based upon the culpable negligence of the defendants. With regard to the letter, if a person makes an admission the burden of proof rests upon him to contradict it. It was for the Court to decide whether the defendants should have made the statement they did without being sure of its accuracy. The plaintiff certainly intended that the defendants should get as much as possible for the vessel. They were, however, authorised to sell it for $80,000. The question of discretion advanced by his friend he considered correct as to general agents, but he held that when a *simple* agent is offered a sum up to the limit specified, he is bound to sell at that price. If Mr. Field's testimony was to be considered so particularly reliable as the defendants thought it, the code of morality on the coast of Japan must be different from that in vogue at home. Mr. Field was employed by the Japanese to buy the steamer, and by Messrs. Glover & Co. to sell it to the Japanese. The laws of agency are very clearly laid down, but the difficulty lies in their application. In this case, however, it was not difficult to apply them. He thought that the firm should be bound by the letter written by one partner. The defendants were guilty of negligence in sending the vessel away before the 22nd of January, as they were distinctly authorized to keep her until that time; in fact, they seemed to act according to their own pleasure throughout. Although it did not appear that the Japanese had refused to buy, but had merely not come forward, the steamer was sent away on the 19th of January, and previous to the 22nd they received a letter from Mr. Gilfillan authorising them to sell the vessel for $75,000. If they had kept her until the 22nd this letter would not have arrived too late. His view of the case was this, that Messrs. Glover & Co. must prove beyond a doubt that a mistake was made. They said that the Japanese agents have no power to settle in such matters, and again subsequently that they are not limited to a few thousand dollars. These statements seemed inconsistent. If it was true that the gentleman from Messrs. Glover & Co. did not speak French and that Mr. Duret did not speak English and that the conversation about the sale of the steamer was carried on through the means of signs and a few words of Japanese, all he could say was that it was a very unbusinesslike proceeding. It was a great pity that the system of symbols employed on the occasion had not been perpetuated. It is laid down that when an agent has misconducted himself, he must prove affirmatively that the loss entailed on his principals has not resulted from such act. The letter which was the basis of the plaintiff's case required explanation; there was something mysterious about it. He (Mr. E.) held that the defendants had been guilty of misconduct in not keeping their principals properly informed. Either Mr. Glover must have stated in his private letter what he knew to be untrue or concealed the truth in the official letter, nothing having been said in the latter about the offer. The question, then, was whether when a positive statement was thus made, the defendants were not liable for it. They seemed to go upon the principle of not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth.

Judgment was entered for the defendants with costs.

The following is a copy of that part of the letter from Mr. T. B. Glover to Mr. Maine, which bears upon the case.

My dear Maine,

I am sorry to say the *Chusan* remains here still unsold. I have been waiting an answer from a Prince who offered us $80,000 for her. At this we were authorized to sell her, but I thought it was too little, and would not let her go for less than $85,000; so the man said that he would ask his prince once more.

We would not have kept her had we not had a positive offer. I have promised to wait for three days, and if a purchaser does not come forward, you shall have her up sharp.

* * * * * * *

Yours &c.,
(Signed) Thomas B. Glover.

(See fourth Page.)

Municipal Reports,

Presented and Approved at the Monthly Meeting of the Council held Aug. 7th, 1865.

Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee.

The Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee report that consequent on the new and revised Assessment upon Land and Houses having to be made, it has been impossible to have the Tax Papers sent out for these at the usual time. The Assessments are however now almost completed, and the Taxes for the quarter beginning 1st July, will be collected on the new Assessments. The Assessments are almost without exception at a much lower value than formerly, and it is to be presumed that the difficulty of former over-assessments having been thus met, these taxes will now be promptly paid.

Town Dues.—As H. E. the Taotai refused to sanction this measure, although passed by the Land Renters in Public Meeting assembled, the matter has been referred to Peking by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers. In the meantime the Wharfage dues will be collected as before authorized, but the absence of this Town Due must have a very prejudicial effect upon the Municipal Finances and prevent the carrying out of many very desirable measures of urgent necessity.

Wharfage Dues.—H. E. the Taotai refuses to make any further contribution than that he has paid for some years past, unless allowed to collect from Chinese residents in the Settlement, a collection your committee deem eminently undesirable.

Chinese Taxes.—To lessen the chances of malpractice in the collection of these, your Committee authorized the collections to be in future made in Dollars and Cash instead of as before in Taels and Candareens, and that the Assessment Paper shall contain on its face in Chinese and English the sum in Dollars and Cash to be so collected.

Local Post Office.—Postage Stamps have been issued and can be obtained at the Local Post Office. They have been availed of to a fair extent, but it remains with the Agents of Steamers to make this office pay. If on the arrival of Steamers, the Agents would as a rule send Chinese letters to the Post Office instead of allowing their Compradores to distribute them, it would much assist in making the establishment self-supporting.

Mr. D. Campbell—was prosecuted by your Committee for having his house open for the Sale of Liquors without a license, and was duly convicted by H. B. M. Consul.

Boarding House Tax.—An objection has been raised to the onerous nature of this Tax, and your Committee have not forced the collection, pending further investigation.

Your Committee propose to draw up a complete statement of the Financial State of the Municipality as soon as the New Assessment Papers are completed. They will be circulated amongst the Members of Council together with a list of such Taxes as have not been paid, with the names of the Defaulters, and then your Committee will request your decision on the whole question.

Public Works Committee.

Gas.—Your Committee are glad to say that the Gas Company has shewn great willingness to alter the draft contract in the points where it was considered one-sided, and an amended draft has been agreed on.

The Finance Committee, however, have not considered it desirable to ask permission from the Land Renters to sign this contract before ascertaining whether residents generally will consent to meet the greatly increased expense of lighting. A circular setting forth the expense to be incurred and shewing the contributions that would be required to meet it, has met with very unfavorable responses, as shewn in the tabular statement hereto appended. It is now for the Municipal Council to decide what further steps, if any, are to be taken in the matter.*

Tabular Statement *shewing answers returned by residents in the English Settlement to the Municipal Assessment scheme for obtaining funds to light the public streets with Gas.*

Assent,	51
Simple dissent without remark,	50
Think Landlord ought to pay,	26
Defer assent,	7
Will pay if every one else first agrees,	7
Withold decision,	5
† Call again,	3
Object to being classed too high,	3
Object to present scheme of assessment,	3
Do not wish the Gas at all,	6
Disapprove of it,	3
Think price too dear,	2
Cannot consent to pay more taxes,	6
Partner absent, cannot decide	11
Left, or about leaving Shanghai	8
No authority to sign,	4
No answer returned,	4
Too poor to pay,	1
Total,	200

Shanghai, 5th August, 1865.

Extension of Pekin Road.—Active steps have been taken to carry out this improvement as far as Fokien Road, and the line will be opened up thus far at an early date at very trifling expense.

Extension of the Bund line.—In front of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s new houses, this has been sanctioned to the extent of a few feet, to bring the line even with the wall of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s compound, as also to form a better entrance to Pekin Road. The improvement will be carried out at the expense of Messrs. Siemssen & Co. and others benefitted.

Dangerous Structures.—Several of these exist in various parts of the settlement, and the late very heavy rains have tended to increase the risk. Your Committee have called the attention of H.B.M. Consul to the most pressing case, that of some houses belonging to Mr. Kennedy in Hankow Road. One had fallen into the road, and an order has been obtained to remove the rest that threaten the lives of the passers-by.

Survey of Hong-que.—The plan of Major Jebb has been handed to your committee. It is not thoroughly finished off owing to Major Jebb leaving Shanghai. A liberal discount having been made for this the account is recommended for payment.

Watch Committee.

Your Committee report the strength of the Police Force at 105 men, 71 being Europeans and 34 Chinamen.

Your Committee again recommend a discussion with the Superintendent as to the best means of dealing with the securities of the Chinese police.

Your Committee beg to bring to the Council's notice the question as to private watchmen being brought under the control of the Superintendent of Police, so that a decision may be come to as to the terms on which such arrangements can be made, and also as to policemen doing duty at certain public places,—Post Office, &c.

Your Committee have to report a serious attempt on the part of certain public chair-coolies to create a monopoly for carrying chairs in the settlement, which has been carried to such an extent that several cases have already been brought before the Mixed Court. The attempt is not yet put down and your Committee recommend that most vigorous measures be used by the Superintendent to bring all cases at once before the proper authorities. It is hoped that with the assistance of the Consulate so serious a disturbance will soon be put down.

Your Committee regret to report that a number of Foreigners fully armed prowl about the settlement at night, evidently prepared for the most desperate attack or resistance, and it is recommended that special attention be drawn to the names of men thus known on the list of unemployed and vagabond Foreigners which is monthly sent to the Consulates. It will be satisfactory to the Council to learn that a notorious Blacksmith's shop in the Maloo, the constant haunt of "Rowdies," has been broken up.

* Apropos of this, it was subsequently resolved "That in view of the discouraging answers returned by residents to the proposition for assessing a lighting rate, the Municipal Council do continue the present system of Oil Lamps until such time as the state of the Finances will permit them to recommend the lighting of the public streets by Gas."

† This after calling several times.

Letter *relative to the sum of* Taels 1,000, *outstanding during the time* Mr. Pickwoad *filled the post of Secretary.*

Shanghai, August 4th, 1865.

Dear Sir,—I observe in the published minutes of the last meeting of the Municipal Council, a notice that it had determined on retaining Tls. 1,000 due to Mr. Pickwoad, by way of covering a discrepancy in the Council's accounts during the time of his holding the post of Secretary. As this implies that Mr. Pickwoad has defaulted to that amount, I feel bound, as an intimate personal friend of that gentleman, to write and request that the affair may be put in its proper light before the public and the slur which some may consider at present attaching to Mr. Pickwoad's name, removed.

From several conversations with Mr. Pickwoad on the subject, I believe the discrepancy is accounted for as follows:—A Chinaman named Sankee was indebted to the Municipal Council in the sum of Tls. 1,000 on behalf of the Chinese Defence Committee, which was subsequently declared by him to have been paid to the then Treasurer. This gentleman denied receipt, but Sankee proving that a Bank order for the amount had been cashed, declined, as he said, to pay again, and the matter has remained in suspense ever since, the claim being unsettled between Sankee and the then Treasurer, whom alone the dispute concerns. Mr. Pickwoad was, I believe and am fully borne out in saying, never even stated by Sankee to have received the money.

I trust that the Council will give this letter equal publicity with the notice of their determination.

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly,
Chaloner Alabaster.

A. Johnston, Esq.,
Clerk to the Municipal Council.

Mouhot's Travels in Indo-China.*

(Friend of India.)

This is an exceedingly interesting and valuable book, and will no doubt turn the attention of many naturalists to the hitherto little-known countries of Indo-China. Few men would have cared to undergo the long separation from wife and family, and to brave the hardships and dangers of all kinds, which the adventurous M Mouhot thought well repaid by the occasional discovery of a new insect or a new shell. We often, indeed, meet with the most touching sentences recording longings for home; and a sad presentiment of his fate to die far away from friends and countrymen seems at times to have oppressed him. He landed in Bangkok on the 12th September 1858, and died of fever in the heart of Laos, without a single European near him, on the 10th of November 1861. The last entry he made in his journal (on the 29th September) was,—"Have pity on me, oh my God!" His faithful servants, Phrai and Deng, at once hastened to Bangkok and took all his collections and other property to M. D'Istria, the French Consul. M. Mouhot's manuscripts were sent to his widow, and his brother, M. C. Mouhot, has compiled the present work from his journal and letters.

The city of Bangkok, which M Mouhot made his head quarters, is described as the Venice of the East. The only means of conveyance, whether for business or pleasure, is by water, and the impossibility of taking exercise either on foot or on horseback is detrimental to the health of the European residents. The population is roughly estimated at from three to four hundred thousand The harbour of Bangkok is one of the finest in the world, not even excepting that of New York; and the beautiful river Menam fully deserves its name, which means "mother of rivers." The largest ships can safely coast close to its banks right into the middle of the city. The late King of Siam who was reigning when M. Mouhot visited Bangkok, was 47 years old when he ascended the throne in 1851. He spent the first part of his life in a monastery, where he applied himself vigorously to learning. He was well read in the history and geography of his own country, and had obtained a good knowledge of astronomy, natural philosophy and politics. He was familiar with all the dialects of Indo-China, with Sanscrit, and with English; and he used occasionally to write articles in the English journals at Hongkong. His Majesty had also a fair knowledge of Latin. In Siam, Cambodia and Laos there is always a second King, who keeps up a court but is really only the first subject of the King.

The first time that Siam was heard of in Europe was in the year 1504, when some intercourse took place between it and Portugal. In 1632 an English vessel touched at Ayuthia, and soon afterwards the Portuguese at Goa sent missionaries there. Soon, however, the Dutch obtained the ascendancy in the East, and established a factory at Ayuthia; Siam now became an important station for the Dutch commerce between China, Japan, Ceylon and Java. In 1685 Louis XIV. sent ambassadors to the Siamese Court at the solicitation of the King, and a force of 905 men was stationed at Bangkok under General de Fargues. He could not, however, maintain his position, and the French influence was destroyed for a century and a half. The ancient capital was Ayuthia, which won the same appellation enjoyed by Bangkok at present. The length of Siam is about 1200 miles and the breadth 400 miles; the country is divided into 41 provinces ruled by Governors, and the provinces are subdivided into districts, under the administration of inferior officers. Its native name is "Thaï" or "Monang-Thaï" which means "free" or "the country of the free;" the word "Siam" is Malay. The King receives a special confirmation of his authority from the Emperor of China, but only as a matter of form. The unfortunate ruler of the dependency of Cambodia, which is also claimed by Cochin-China, has to pay tribute to both his neighbours, as he is too weak to resist them. The river Menam is the Nile of this region and periodically overflows its banks. The Siamese commence their records five centuries before the Christian era; from pure fable we come to a mixture of truth and myths, and then to a tolerably accurate account of facts, as in the history of all nations. From the establishing of the capital at Ayuthia in 1350 A. D. down to 1851 there were 31 kings. This capital was conquered by the King of Pegu in 1556, and remained in subjection a few years; in 1767 the whole of Siam was conquered by Burmah and Ayuthia was destroyed. The first King who reigned at Bangkok was a man of Chinese origin called Pin Tat. In 1822 the English Government sent Mr. Crawfurd on a mission to Siam to form a commercial treaty, but he only succeeded in obtaining a promise from his Majesty that the export and import duties should not be increased. In 1826, however, a commercial treaty was made. Sir James Brooke, the English envoy at Bangkok, finding his advances badly received, abandoned the negotiation in 1850. Sir John Bowring succeeded in arranging a new commercial treaty in 1855. The King reserves to himself the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, salt and fish in times of scarcity, and he has lately had occasion to exercise this right. Sir John Bowring was much liked at the court of Siam.

M. Mouhot in his first journey proceeded up the river Menam as far as Ayuthia, and thence to Mount Prabat where there is said to be an imprint of Buddha's foot. He then went to Chantaboun to the south-east of Bangkok, and on his way he visited the Kokram, or Kram island, in the Gulf of Siam, where he witnessed an eruption of a submarine volcano. His boat was going along in a smooth sea when he saw the water at a short distance suddenly begin to bubble up, and then an immense jet of water and steam was thrown into the air and lasted several minutes; there was a strong smell of sulphur for miles round this place. A considerable distance to the south-east of Chantaboun and on the coast of the Gulf of Siam is the town, or rather village, of Komput. This is the only port of Cambodia, but, unlike that of Bangkok, it contains in all only 300 houses and its trade is of no importance. M. Mouhot says that under a better system of government the commerce of Cambodia might be made valuable. and he adds,—"It will not probably be long before what remains of this unfortunate land will fall under the dominion of some other power. Possibly France has her eyes fixed upon it." Not only possibly, but certainly; and the sooner she annexes the whole of Cambodia and Laos the better for those countries, though not for our interests in Burmah. The case is different with Siam. The present sovereign who was the second king in M. Mouhot's time, is an upright, liberal and able ruler, his people are prosperous, and the commerce of the country is rapidly increasing. The fear and suspicion felt towards France by the native kings is so great that M. Mouhot was suspected of being a person sent to reconnoitre the country by the French Government. Speaking of the first king of Cambodia M. Mouhot says,—"The very name of France is full of dread to these poor monarchs, and this present one lives in daily fear of seeing the French flag waving in the roads" of Komput.

Udong, the capital of Cambodia, is distant 135 miles north-east from Komput, and the entire population is about 12,000. The place is made lively by the number of chiefs who resort to it, or pass through it in their journeys, and by the Cambodian big-wigs who live there. The second King, who received M. Mouhot at this place, remarked that the Annamites had deprived the kingdom of many provinces. M. Mouhot replied that now was the time to retake them; while the French were assailing them on one side, he might assail them on the other; his Majesty, however, was probably too wise to contemplate such a thing. The palace of this potentate was furnished in the European style; and at a little dinner to which he invited our traveller, he had a fowl and duck cooked in the European fashion; the only English words he knew were "good brandy" M. Mouhot was here agreeably surprised by hearing the French airs of the *Marseillaise* and *Mourir pour la Patrie* played by a musical snuff-box. About a mile from the capital is a rampart of earth intended for a defence against the invasion of the Annamites which is expected every year at the time of the floods. In the kingdom of Cambodia there is the same wretched law between debtor and creditor as there was among the Romans in the time of Appius Claudius, and it often leads to an Eastern repetition of Virginia's story, save that a Cambodian father is not very likely to kill his daughter, or the daughter herself, for the sake of her honour. The children of the debtor, moreover, can seldom obtain justice, as the creditor can generally afford to bribe the mandarin who tries his case, and of course this worthy does not reject the goods which the gods send him.

On his journey from Odung to Brelum, among the savage Stiêns, M. Mouhot found that the war in Cochin China was the only thing which people could talk or think about. The reports of the taking of Saigon spread by the Chinese and Annamites, were very discreditable to the French and their barbarous Spanish allies. M. Mouhot stayed three months among the Stiêns and came to the conclusion that they must be the original inhabitants, who have been driven into their present haunts by the invasions of the Thibetans who have overspread Siam, Cambodia and Laos. They are exceedingly rude in their ideas, and ignorant; they believe in a supreme being to whom they refer everything good and evil. When any one is suffering from illness they sacrifice a pig or an ox to this deity, but often a human-being. They believe that animals have souls, and when they have killed one they hold a propitiatory ceremony. For an elephant this is conducted with great pomp, and lasts for seven days They believe that white men only inhabit a few remote corners of the world, and they have got an idea from their experience of Roman Catholic missionaries that there are no such things as white women. The chief productions of Cambodia are tobacco, pepper, ginger, sugar, gamboge, coffee, silk and cotton. Of the last of which M. Mouhot says:—"England, that great nation for colonies, could soon make of Lower Cochin China and Cambodia a vast cotton plantation; and there is no doubt that, if she set about it in earnest, with her Australian, East and West Indian, and New Zealand possessions, she might soon secure to herself the monopoly, which America now has, of this precious article." In the island of Ko Sutin, in which the crown lands are let to cotton-planters, each lot gives a profit of 12,000 francs a year.

The most remarkable discovery made by M. Mouhot was that of the magnificent ruins of Ongcor Wat Ongcor, which is situated in the 14th degree of N. latitude and 104th longitude E. from Greenwich. It was once the capital of the great kingdom of Cambodia or Khmer, the only remaining tradition of which is that it had 20 kings who paid tribute to it, that it kept up an army of five or six millions, and that the buildings of the royal treasury stretched over 300 miles. One temple at this place is described as "a rival to that of Solomon" and "grander than anything left to us by Rome or Greece." All the monuments here are of Buddhist origin. Some of the basreliefs on the walls are perfect *chefs d'œuvre*. In the interior of the great temple are splendid galleries, a double row of square columns formed of single blocks supports the two roofs of the galleries; there are in all 16 stair-cases leading to these. M. Mouhot gives a detailed description of every part of the building, but the most interesting is the bas-reliefs, two of which represent the Hindu paradise and the Hindu infernal regions. In paradise the men are sitting on a grand dais surrounded by women, and holding flowers in their hands and children on their knees, and this is all. There is, however, plenty of variety in the punishments of the wicked. M. Mouhot discovered many other remarkable ruins in the provinces of Ongcor and Battambong. In order to make out the inscriptions on them it would be necessary to have a knowledge of Sanscrit, Pali, and some of the modern languages of Hindustan and Indo-China. M. Mouhot believes that the age of some parts of Ongcor Thôm (Ongcor the Great) may be safely fixed at more than 2,000 years. The savages of the east of Cambodia call themselves "people of the high country," and they say that men of their own race live far beyond the range of mountains that crosses the country from north to south. There is a strong resemblance between the features of these people and of the figures in the bas-reliefs at Ongcor. They believe that the father of the human race was saved from a great inundation by shutting himself up in a large chest, and that in the beginning one grain of rice was a meal for a whole family.

In his last and fatal journey M. Mouhot penetrated into the far north of Laos to Louang Prabang. He describes the Laotians as more superstitious than the Siamese, attributing all misfortune to the agency of demons. They always keep a bit of wood whose form they imagine is like some part of the human body, and this, they think, keeps off the demon. They are not so curious, nor so hospitable, but they are more intelligent than the Siamese In the north of Laos the only people who traffic are the Indians and Chinese. On his route M. Mouhot met with no Siamese; but Burmans, Karens and people of Western Laos. To this work are appended a Cambodian vocabulary for the use of future travellers, a list of all the new animals, shells and insects which M. Mouhot discovered, and his translations of Chinese tales. The illustrations are very numerous and good.

* *Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia, and Laos, during the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.* By the late M. Henri Mouhot, French Naturalist. In two volumes. With Illustrations. London; John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1864.

Tibet.*

(Chinese & Japanese Repository.)

The *Wei-tsang-tu-sheih* is a work in four volumes upon the kingdom of Tibet. In it there is a series of maps. Fairly on Tibetan ground, our author begins to philosophise on his travels, and the first thing he tells us is, that the common people maintain the "yellow religion" (Shamanism), and that they reverentially believe in the *Dalai Lama*, a personage who has by successive migrations, again and again been born into the world. Quietism is the principal doctrine of this creed; benevolence the principle by which the votaries are actuated, whilst they are absorbed in divine and deep contemplation. This benevolence is negative, something of the imperial compassion towards distant foreigners, and the love of the Dominican friars. He has also prophetical gifts; but his greatest accomplishments consist in swallowing knives, and eating as well as emitting fire, two noble qualifications which we frequently meet with amongst jugglers; but, on account of these things, his disciples honour him greatly, and call him the living Buddha. From this subject, the writer enters upon the most favourite topic for a Chinese topographist, viz., the offering of tribute by the said Lama, which commenced prior to the accession of the Manchu family in China.

Under Shunche, however, about two centuries ago, the fifth Lama, according to our Chinese informant, had an interview with the great emperor, and received a patent to be the monarch or general ruler of the Buddhist religion in the west. The Emperor of China, considering himself as the head of heathenism, thus thereby assumes a portentous title, of which the dragon is the emblem. Wars and bloodshed followed upon this peaceful settlement, in which some of the Mongol and Calmuck khans seem to have had a hand. Now it is a very remarkable cir-

* Vide *North-China Herald* of July 1st.

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cumstance that, notwithstanding the great reverence these people profess to have for the holy shrines, they cannot occasionally resist the temptation of helping themselves to the treasures which have been hoarded up there by the faithful. The gold collected there exists in such immense quantities, that the most expensive campaigns have richly been repaid by the plunder of Lassa, and hence this has always been the great point of attraction which drew these unruly tribes from their dreary deserts to the place of holiness. Of course they have always some pretence or other, in the finding of which they are as cunning as our best diplomatists.

In general, however, these expeditions arise from pious motives, such as, for instance, a pilgrimage to some temple or other, and then it unfortunately happens that the devotees are so ravished with the glittering metal, of which they unfortunately have seen very little in Tartary, that they cannot avoid possessing themselves of the yellow dust. At other times some quarrel amongst the Lamas calls forward their interposition, and they appear on the plateau of Tibet as pacificators, who merely for the sake of establishing peace, wage war. Let the cause, however, be what it may, they never forget helping themselves to the good things that are found in abundance in the cloisters and niches, and having accomplished their object, they disappear as fast as they come. In one of their pious crusades they were so much charmed with the whole system of hierarchy, that they, in a fit of fervent devotion, packed the very Lama upon their horses and camels, and decamped with their precious burden to Kobi. Their local knowledge is perfect, because the principal Lamas of their own nation study at Lassa and the environs, and are also there invested with authority to sway the nomads. Towards the end of the last century an enemy, no other than the hardy Ghorkas, appeared in the south, and, availing themselves of the absence of the Teshoo Lama, who was then at Peking, pounced upon the temples, and made a clear sweep of all the invaluables. For this outrage, however, the Chinese made them pay dearly and they remember the lesson to this very day.

Though the Lamas detest the Chinese as an unclean race, yet they have always found it for their advantage to claim the protection of the great emperor. This has also been freely granted, and it was owing to Chinese influence that the power of the secular rulers was put down, and the Lama made the supreme authority of the land. Still there was one condition to which this chief had to subscribe, viz., that his migration should only take place according to the sanction of the court; and, moreover, the transmigration having taken place in obedience to the imperial edict, the *ta-chin* or resident should always be consulted, and everything should be done by his direction. This is then a very proper way of managing matters. Whilst the Chinese Emperor has all the credit of granting his paternal protection, it is a very cheap mode of doing things; 2,000 soldiers are sufficient to keep the whole country in order, and the whole annual expenditure does not exceed 100,000 Taels.

What strikes us most in this account is the gorgeous description of the temples in and near Lassa. As, however, other writers have amply dwelt upon this subject, we must for this time skip it over. The grand principle that pervades all Tibet is to live in poverty and wretchedness, in order to save money for building temples and endowing monasteries. Hence all the national treasure is locked up in these abodes of laziness and vice. After pursuing the route towards the south, where our author regales his reader with many hard names, he finally arrives on the frontiers of Nipal, the inhabitants of which he honours with the honourable name of thievish Ghorkas. He very wisely remarks at the end, that, under the bright heaven and the changes of the sun, there are other wonderful things and extraordinary phenomena, but the roads through mountains and canals being not yet made, the country remains a vast wilderness.

The first race are the barbarians who live in the neighbourhood of Tat-sëen-loo. They dress magnificently in furs and silks, wear poniards, and are, moreover, enterprising. Trade cannot be carried on by anybody, except under the express sanction of a set of women. Addicted to Shamanism, they do not bury their bodies, but expose them to the kites, thus performing, after their death, the most virtuous action, by feeding with their own substance the brute creation. This, indeed, is charity with a vengeance.

Next to these are the Letang tribe, a very orderly set, engaged in spinning and weaving, and, moreover, an inoffensive race. The Petang very much resemble the former. Our author does not inform us of their numbers, nor tell us whether they have a different language, and an alphabet of their own. In describing the Setsang tribe, he principally expatiates upon the marriage ceremonies, without giving any idea of the character of the people. If one of the Lamas commits adultery, he is sewn up with the offending party in a skin, and exposed in the desert.

Of the Aleko we learn nothing else, but that men as well as women wear a very curious head-dress.

We leave out several tribes, because what is said about them is scarcely worth our notice, and merely advert to the Loqukenpa, who live to the south of Tibet. They are a set of savages, who besmear their body with all possible colours, are ignorant of the Buddhist religion, and live in holes, during the winter they dress in skins, and in the summer they make use of leaves for the same purpose. The Tibetans send the most desperate of their criminals amongst them, and they are sure of never seeing them return.

The Palihpoo are, on the contrary, far more civilised, excel in many arts, also engage in trade, but have one radical vice, that of resisting the authority of the celestial empire. Some fifty years ago they sent a tribute-bearer to the Chinese resident at Lassa. He received the envoy very graciously, and bestowed upon the said barbarians commercial privileges. They commenced trading, but, alas! their hankering after gain, a distinctive trait in the barbarian character, and nowhere more conspicuous than amongst red-bristled tribes, involved them in trouble; edicts were issued, which they would not obey, and their stubbornness obliged the celestial officers to march forward with an army in order to destroy this unruly set. With what success the said general met we are not told, but are led to believe that the issue very much resembled that of all other Chinese campaigns, and that the refractory brood was exterminated without mercy.

The nearer Toofan tribes being a very warlike set of people, it was deemed expedient to form alliances with them, and these proving futile, the brave Chinese generals had to subdue them. Soon after this it was found expedient to extend the sway further into Tibet, and this being obtained, it remains to be seen whether or not, sooner or later, Chinese influence will be felt in Bokhara as well as Affghanistan.

The subject of tribute is treated with considerable accuracy. It does the heart of a Chinese good to enter minutely into a list of gifts, which are humbly offered at the foot of the throne of the great emperor, in token of homage and fealty. Amongst the articles sent by the Tibetan Dalaï Lama are gilded brass images of Buddha, beads, rhinoceros' horns, flowered carpets, woollens, &c.

Our author next dwells upon the calendar of the country, which does not differ much from the Chinese. The year commences in spring, and is called according to a certain animal, as the rat or the mouse. The celebration of the new year is accompanied with equally noisy ceremonies as in China. The youth wear garlands and crowns, and show themselves about in the city, whilst others dance to the sound of drums, and perform a mock fight with battle-axes.

The Tibetan army is required to consist of 64,000 men, both horse and foot; the former buy their animals from the Tartars, or the Mongols themselves enlist in the cavalry. They wear a cuirass and helmet, with red tassels and peacock's feathers, and are armed with a sword, carbine, and large spear. Thus superbly mounted and splendidly accoutred, they inspire terror as much as the celestial cavalry, of which the benevolent reader may occasionally see a few traversing the streets of Macao.

The description of the war-horse by Virgil is too faint when applied to these coursers, and the fierceness of the animal is such, that some man must go before it to lead it on, in order to prevent the rider from tumbling off. Thus it happens that no spurs are used, and that the stirrups, made after the model of the ancients, and described by the greatest sinologue as the metal by which a person mounts a "horse," perform all the service. The infantry stick in their caps the feathers of cocks; every soldier carries two swords, bow and arrows, and sometimes only a spear of considerable length. The whole army is reviewed during the second and third months of the year.

Of the penal laws we have the following account:—

They are very tyrannical. As soon as a criminal is seized, no matter what was his delinquency, he is bound hand and foot, and thrust into a dark room, until he be cited before the judge.

The body of a person who is killed in quarrel is thrown into the water.

He who kills anybody must pay a fine into the public treasury, and there must be prayer said for the murdered person.

Whosoever has neither oxen nor sheep, nor money to buy himself free, is bound and thrown into the water.

Those who, whilst robbing, kill, shall all, without making any difference between the principal or the abettor, be condemned to death, or be tied to a pillar, and have arrows, as well as matchlocks, discharged at them.

Those who die in consequence of hard drinking shall have their heads cut off from the corpse, to be publicly exposed, or sent to the Löya tribe to be eaten by them. This race seems to be endowed with a peculiar appetite, and the Tibetans are in the habit of transporting their convicts into their territory, to supply the said savages with a meal.

A criminal may also be bound and thrown into a pit of scorpions, to be stung to death. The family of the robber is to be imprisoned, and to pay the double of the stolen goods, whilst the robber has to lose his eyes, and to have his nose, hands, or feet cut off. Those who have committed great crimes are to be beaten with thongs, and then put into water. After some time they are again beaten, and thus three times. If they still deny their guilt, their chest is then besprinkled with boiling oil, whilst the flesh is cut open with a small poniard, and they have then again to undergo the ordeal of water. If no confession after all this can be extorted, and there exist no proofs, they are set at liberty. The bodies of those who die under torture are thrown into water. Ordinary cases, such as quarrels and adultery, are punishable by fines.

The author remarks that he has never heard of more cruel tortures, and certainly some, if true, are execrable.

The taxes are levied upon all articles of natural produce, from the shaggy goat to the iron that is dug from the bowels of the earth. Moreover, the conscription, according to which every male from 20 to 60 years is obliged to serve the state, furnishes a good revenue, for many of the inhabitants prefer paying 50 cash per day to be exempted from the service, whenever it is their turn. Otherwise the whole population is put under contribution by the convents.

In giving an account of the dress of the nation, the author is very prolix, so as to draw up a complete *vade mecum* for a tailor. The climate requires warm clothing, hence the Tibetans are very expert in manufacturing woollens, and, like the Chinese, put one dress over the other to keep themselves warm. With the poorer classes sheep-skins are used for the same purpose, whilst the men of distinction wear costly furs and silks. The head-dress has a very grotesque appearance, and the boots worn by them have soles of immense thickness, to prevent the wearer from catching cold, and being tortured by rheumatism. Their daily food is barley and mutton, the latter often eaten raw, and kept ready in ice for daily consumption. All classes indulge in tea, which is, however, seasoned with salt and oil. Of their barley a variety of liquors are made, of which they partake freely. Their means of subsistence being very scanty, they are often reduced to the greatest straits, and hunger and misery, joined to the small-pox, desolate towns and villages.

To keep the population down, on the Malthusian plan, polyandry has been introduced, but the Chinese are so shocked with this preposterous custom, that they have actually in several districts put a stop to it. A country that brings forth the almond and grape, might likely be made to produce more nutritious food than mere barley; still national prejudices are in favour of this article, and, therefore, it is cultivated almost exclusively.

The marriage ceremonies, which are minutely detailed by the writer, contain nothing extraordinary. The alliances are concluded with the perfect assent of the parents of both parties. The women are mere drudges, and neither beauty nor sweetness of temper are considered accomplishments; the only thing required is, that they shall possess the requisite qualifications for working hard.

As soon as a person is dead, the body is bound with a number of ropes and the Lamas come repeatedly to say mass. A few days having thus elapsed, it is cut to pieces and given to the dogs, whilst the bones, pounded in a mortar to dust, are burnt, and then kneaded together like dough. Some persons prefer to give the deceased to the kites. We know of nothing so disgusting and revolting to nature; still it is the general custom of the country. The deceased Lamas, however, are burnt, and the ashes deposited in urns, which are carefully put into hollow images to serve as objects of worship.

Their dwellings are poor hovels, made of stones, put rudely one upon another, without flooring, and always built on the sunny side of hills, so as to be sheltered against the fearful northern blasts. Many live in caverns, with far greater security. On account of the dryness of the soil, such quantities of sand are raised by tornadoes as to cover whole districts, and hence the precaution of the natives to protect themselves against this evil.

In the medical art they are, according to our author, well advanced, but they rely much upon spells and incantations in their cures. They are very well practised in the art of divination and sorcery, and their women use all kinds of magical arts to portend future events.

The accounts of the trade are exceedingly meagre. Women appear to be the principal merchants, the men being too sluggish to engage in any laborious pursuits. The artizans of Tibet possess skill in working metals, and their manufactures are by no means contemptible.

Having thus safely reached the end of this review, we ought to add something not generally known. The Moravians, who have furnished missionaries to the most dismal regions of the world, also wished to enlighten the poor Tibetans with the gospel; the more so, as they generally believed that no other Christian denomination would ever take the trouble of making that remote country the field of its exertions. In this conjecture, however, they were wrong, for the Church Missionary Society sent, at an early date, a German to the frontiers to acquire the language, and to commence an intercourse with the natives. He had compiled a small dictionary, when he was snatched away by death, but his posthumous work was published at Serampore. In the meanwhile, a few indefatigable Moravians joined themselves to some Calmuck hordes in southern Russia, and, under much suffering and persecution, gained the love of the people, and obtained firm hold upon their minds. With these nomads, they wished to pass on to others further to the east in their annual wanderings; and since the free hordes in Bokhara frequently go to Tibet on a pilgrimage, they thus hoped to enter, with their parishioners, the country. It is very remarkable that, in the very year when this plan was to be put into execution, the Russian government forced them to leave their nomadic congregation, and to abandon for ever the work of missions amongst the erratic race. Since the Chinese have obtained possession of the country, the utmost vigilance has prevailed all along the line of the frontiers.

Some traders, however, natives of Hindustan, have been in the habit of frequenting Lassa, and one amongst them, who, if we are not mistaken, was also a political agent, has given a very full and excellent description of all he saw. The country, however, remains still, in many respects, a *terra incognita*, and we must look towards a less restrained intercourse, in order to ascertain its geography and know its people.

Gilfillan v. Glover & Co.

As we go to press, we are placed in possession of a few notes on the case of Gilfillan v. Glover & Co., which would with more propriety find a place in the body of the report. The evidence on the part of the defendants taken before H. B. M.'s Consul at Nagasaki was put in as read, the Court having previously gone through the whole case. With regard to the private note written by Mr. T. B. Glover, it had been explained in the evidence before the Court that the "positive offer" mentioned therein referred to the offer of $75,000, and not to that of $80,000.

It should also have been noted in the report, that during Mr. Eames's speech, when he asserted that if the defendants had kept the *Chusan* until Jany. 22nd, Mr. Gilfillan's letter would not have arrived too late, H.B.M. Consul remarked that it was clear from the evidence that Mr. Gilfillan's letter (L) of January 16th authorizing the detention of the *Chusan*, had not been received by Messrs. Glover & Co. until the steamer had left for Yokohama, Messrs. Glover & Co. in their letter (G) of January 22nd, saying

We are just in possession of your favor of the 16th inst. reducing your limit for the *Chusan* to $75,000. This, however, we fear has come too late as the *Chusan* was despatched from this on the 19th inst.

After this explanation on the part of H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Eames apologised for the mistake, which had arisen in consequence of the shortness of the time in which he had been obliged to get up the case.

The Late Naval Court.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—In reply to that portion of a letter which appeared in the *Recorder* of the 7th inst., from Mr. C. Treasure Jones of H. B. M.'s Consulate, in which he states that "we never agreed to strike out any clause from our finding;" allow we to recall to Mr. Jones' recollection:—

1st,—That on the 25th July, I and my professional adviser on behalf of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, called on him at the Consulate, and pointed out the objections which we considered existed against the last paragraph of the finding of the Naval Court, and arranged that the finding should not be published on the following day in order to afford him time for deliberation.

2nd.—That on the 26th July in the afternoon, I and my professional adviser again called on him, and produced to him the Hongkong Gazette of the 12th March 1864, after reading which he distinctly stated that he thought the last paragraph had better be struck out, and gave us a letter to Lieutenant Watts the President, to that effect as he informed us, and requested us to see Lieut Watts on the subject, and it was agreed that unless he heard from Lieut. Watts to the contrary that the last paragraph should be struck out. I have of course no copy of this letter, but I presume Lieut. Watts has still the original. We accordingly did see Lieut. Watts and handed him Mr. Jones' letter, and moreover produced to him the Gazette previously referred to, and he in the presence of another member of the Court assented to the concluding paragraph of the finding being struck out.

3rd—That on the 27th July, the *Recorder* published the finding alone of the Court without the objectionable concluding paragraph.

4th,—That during a subsequent interview in Mr. Jones' Office at the Consulate, Mr. Piper, the Master of the *Argus* and one of the members of the Naval Court, distinctly admitted that he had signed "*both* findings"!

I am dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Nichol Latimer,
Director Shanghai S. N. Co.
Shanghai, August 7th, 1865.

Shanghai, *August 10th* 1865.
To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.*

Sir,—At the risk of tiring your patience and that of your readers I must, after the letter which has recently been addressed to you by Mr. Latimer, venture to trespass on your space.

The error which Mr. Latimer has committed is that of confounding unofficial expressions which may be used in conversation, with official acts done in due form and after due consideration. The Court originally arrived at the finding as it at present stands; when Mr. Latimer, with a not unnatural anxiety, hastened to point out a clause in the Hongkong Government Gazette, which he considered militated against that finding and, pending the interval necessary to ascertain whether the objection raised by Mr. Latimer (which was only taken into consideration *at all* in courtesy to him) was valid, the portion of the finding upon which there was no doubt was actually *all that was arrived at*, and as such was published, I believe, unofficially, by the local papers. After due consideration the Court decided to leave the finding as it originally stood, and as, through the correspondence which had already appeared, the public were likely to be in doubt upon the subject, the said finding was officially communicated to the Press in the letter which the *North-China Daily News* unaccountably failed to publish.

I have forwarded copies of this letter to your contemporaries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. Treasure Jones.

* In answer to the foregoing.

The Municipal Discrepancy.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—In your daily issue of the 8th inst., you published a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Alabaster to the Clerk of the Municipal Council, in which he defends Mr. Pickwoad from any suspicion which may attach to him, in respect of a discrepancy in the accounts of the Council, amounting to Tls. 1,000.

As the Treasurer of the Council for the year in question, I am glad to be able to support Mr. Alabaster's statement. So far as I can recollect, it was never supposed that Mr. Pickwoad had received the Tls. 1,000. The tale of Sankee was, I believe, to the effect that he paid this sum to me direct or through my Compradore; this, however, he failed to prove at the time. I do not think that Sankee ever hinted that the money had passed through Mr. Pickwoad's hands, and I certainly do not see how that gentleman can be held accountable.

I think this brief statement is due to Mr. Pickwoad. I trust it will be thought a sufficient apology for trespassing upon your space.

Your obedient servant,
J. Priestley Tate.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Sherry Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases,	Tls.	8	p. doz.
Port, " " "	"	8	"
Champagne, in 1 "	"	12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)			
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,	"	8	"
Medoci 1 "	"	5	"
Cognac Brandy, 1 "	"	10	"
do. do. 1 "	"	6	"
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks	"	2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. CLIFTON,
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Also,
SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Keangse & Nankin Roads.
S. CLIFTON,
tf 577 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Glass and Emery Paper, and Glass Cloth.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*
15ja-66 o-a-w 627 July 15th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co's
CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,
FOR
Roofs, Sheds, Churches, Out-Buildings, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—
"**TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,**
"61*a*, *Moorgate Street, London*;
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61*a*. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*
*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.
Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.
o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
TRADE MARK—B & B

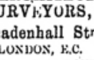
Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, **FREE OF ALL CHARGE**, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always note this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-a-m—6ja-66 565

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.



G. H. HARRINGTON & Co.,
NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS,
27 Leadenhall Street,
LONDON, E.C.
CONTRACT FOR BUILDING
Every Description of Vessel adapted to Sea or River Navigation.
PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in CHINA, &c.
23sep 583 March 25th, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS

PEPSINE

T. MORSON AND SON,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,
ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.
Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.
Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row, London.*
*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.
14ja-66 490

CURES OF ASTHMA AND COUGHS,
BY
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

From Mr. Leith, Chemist, 95, Baker-st. Stirling, March 10, 1863. "I find your Wafers give great satisfaction and I can recommend them with greater faith than ever." They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, by all druggists.

tf (1) 253 October 17th, 1864.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," AUGUST 12, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report	.....	46414.90	...	...	...	...	46414.90	479.05	...	3611.27	3082.25	5.27	458.44	826.96	2009.56	10468.80
Ellen Rodgers...	August 8	London	4544.44	...	...	...	..	4544.44	...	...	407.72	375.33	31.21	39.86	75.34	212.15	1141.61
John Lidgett ..	" 8	do.	6513.75	...	...	...	...	6513.75	...	...	397.34	78.27	...	35.58	145.04	319.40	975.63
Star of China ...	" 9	do.	7636.99	...	...	...	...	7636.99	...	...	124.32	77.34	...	...	40.48	36.63	278.77
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	65110.08	...	...	...	...	65110.08	479.05	...	4540.65	3613.19	36.48	533.88	1087.82	2577.74	12864.81

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report	.....	2753.14	...	...	...	410.25	3163 39	...	160.64	...	115.71	..	...	...	...	276.35
Yeddo.....	Aug. 5th ...	Tientsin	18.00	...	...	...	556.58	574.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	2771.14	...	...	...	966.83	3737 97	...	160.64	...	115.71	...	...	...	..	276.35

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	ongou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1745.86	...	10833.69	2437.51	340.39	1437.52	2110.88	2190.19	21096.04
Surprise,..	July 24th,....	New York,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.57	...	1763.63	505.66	40.96	260.14	273.83	389.17	3458.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	12597.32	2943.17	381.35	1697.66	2384.71	2579.36	24555.00

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	.....	18162	14419.91	10	8.70	18172	14428.61	41	49.38	2034		.....		282	504.43	.....	
Star of China ...	Aug. 9	London	10	8.00	.....		10	8.00	...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			18172	14427.91	10	8.70	18182	14436.61	41	49.38	2034		.....		282	504.43	.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	3804	3025.14	.....		3804	3025.14	84	64.91	359	....	8	13.74	.....			156.86
Ganges	July 30	Marseilles	38	32.26	.....		38	32.26		.....	.....	....	....		.....		.....	
			.....		.....		.....			.....	....	....	....		....		....	
			3842	3057.40	.....		3842	3057.40	84	64.91	359		8	13.74			15	.86

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	India. Export	India. Re-export	India. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report	.....	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	3,030	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395
Mercia...	Aug. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Maria.....	... 5	...	...	...	286	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	1,541	...	...	3,622	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,273

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	120	120.00	140	168.00	...	...	13½	13.75
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...
Total	120	120.00	142	170.40	...	...	13½	13.75

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	12	10.18½	207	248.40	44	52.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa...	115	115.00	14	14.00	...	...	19	19.00	52	52.00	6	6.00	68	68.00	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	275	275.00
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22.80
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30.00
									...	...												
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	13.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	13.75
Total ...	117	117.40	14	14.00	...	...	19	19.00	77	82.00	6	6.00	98½	102.15	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	332½	341.55

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MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION,

Established 1820.

The following articles, of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH, FELT, AND PAPER WADDINGS.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E. C.
CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

Wholesale only.

15ja-66 o-a-f 628 July 15th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1ST, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection. Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS,
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES.

Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—
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Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

25ma o-a-f 585 March 25th, 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 513 22nd April, 1865.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug	4	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Aug 3	General	Russell and Co
..	4	Catow	Fr bk	222	Dupuy	Hongkong	July 25	Sugar	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	4	Nipon	Ha. bk	523	Asserus	Sydney	.. 22	Coals	Frazar and Co
..	4	Ranee	B. ship	590	Pattie	Swatow	.. 27	General	Order
..	4	Water Lily	B. schr	140	Pounsberry	Hongkong	.. 27	do	Oxford and Co
..	4	Emma	Bre. bk	272	Haesloop	Amoy	.. 25	Gov S'res	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	5	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 4	General	Augustine Heard and Co
..	5	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 4	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	5	Huquong	A. schr	1339	Simmons	H'kow & Ports	.. 3	do	Russell and Co
..	5	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports	.. 3	do	Dent and Co
..	4	Poyang	A. str	527	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports	.. 1	do	Olyphant and Co
..	5	Themis	Bre. bq	216	Bemormann	Ningpo	July 24	Sugar	Edouard Schellhass & Co
..	6	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Aug 5	General	Russell and Co
..	6	Pluto	HICMS		Parke	Cruize			Chinese Government
..	6	Viola	B. str	684	Hooper	H'kg v N'po	July 29	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	6	Dora	B. ship	854	Carty	Sydney	Ju 14	Coals	Frazar and Co
..	7	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	546	Cult	Tientsin	Aug 2	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
..	7	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str	315	Stocks	Tientsin	.. 3	C'ton &c	Trautmann and Co
..	7	Tah-wah	A. str	245	Andrews	Hankow	.. 5	do	Olyphant and Co
..	7	Wokee	B. str	411	Oakney	Hongkong	Aug 2	General	Dow and Co
..	7	Eidsvold	Nor. bq	261		Newchwang	July 25	Beans, &c	Siemssen and Co
..	7	Oanita	B. ship	1165	White	Newchwang	.. 27	Beancake	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	7	Dwina	Ru. bq	257	Rittern	Newchwang	.. 25	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	7	Bequeyran	Fr bk	350		Newchwang	.. 24	General	Bourjau, Hübener & Co
..	7	Lee Min	B. bark			Nagasaki			Glover and Co
..	7	Vulcan	A. str	130	Cooley	Excursion			Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	8	Fire Dart	B. str	420	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 7	General	Augustine Heard and Co
..	8	Waratah	B. str	236	Oliver	Fuchau	.. 3	do	Moses and Co
..	8	Yesso	B. str	559	Cairns	Hongkong			Dent and Co
..	8	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	.. 7		David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	8	Armenian	B. str	789	Harris	H'kg & Amoy	July 30	C. Troops	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	8	Baron Kellner	Aus. bk	351	Corich	Amoy	Aug 2	do	Order
..	8	Venus	Ha. bq	525	Koefoed	Newchwang	.. 9	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
..	8	Lord Collingwood	B. bark	470	Woods	Newchwang		do	Captain
..	9	Alexandra	B. bark	547	Morris	Amoy	Aug 2	C. Troops	Dent and Co
..	9	Willy	Bre sch	270	Kohker	Newchwang	July 27	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	9	Ann Lucey	B. bark	270	Wade	Ningpo	Aug 5	Ballast	Captain
..	9	Bertha	Ha. bk	129	Jawler	Fuchau	.. 6	Poles	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	9	Lucy E. Ashby	A. bark	313		San Francisco	May 14	General	Dent and Co
..	9	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Aug 8		Russell and Co
..	9	Kiang-loong	A. str	945	West	Hankow	.. 8	do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	9	Szechuen	A. str	1000	Spencer	Hankow			Russell and Co
..	10	Ensign	B. bark	431	Black	Newchwang	Aug 3	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	10	Elizabeth	B. bark	442	Samson	Chefoo	.. 5	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	10	St. Dunstan	B. bark	441	Toohey	Amoy	.. 4		Captain
..	10	British Banner	B. bark	406	Grigs	Amoy	.. 3	C. Troops	Captain
..	10	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	.. 9	General	Augustine Heard & Co
..	10	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	420	Kirkaldy	Fucnay	.. 6	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
..	4	Nanzing	B. str	419	Tulloch	T'tsin v C'foo	Opi., &c	Trautmann and Co
..	4	Ye-do	B. str	291	Laity	C'foo & T'tsin	Tea &c	W. R. Adamson and Co
..	4	Dorothea	Ha. bk	221	Meyer	Swatow	Sun. &c	Oxford and Co
..	4	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
..	5	Fokkien	Pru. bq	250	Schutt	Chefoo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	5	Fruiter	Pru bq	210	Martin	Tamsui	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	5	Countess of Elgin	B. sh	713	Hews	C'ta v Spore	Sundries	Oxford and Co
..	5	Argonaut	Du. bk	351	Dreyer	Luzon	do	T. Kroes and Co
..	5	St. Julian	Fr bk	316	Nolte	Chefoo	Ballast	Vaucher Freres
..	5	Mercia	B. bark	556	Simmers	Fuchau	C'ton &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	5	Hurricane	B. ship	1190	McIlwrath	Wusung	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	5	St Domingo	Spa. bg	203	Gaito	Manila	Sundries	Master
..	5	Singapore	B. str	742	Browne	Hongkong	S.ilk, etc	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
..	6	Shawe	A. str	1006	Perkins	H'kow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
..	6	Gerard	B. str	401	Quirk	H'kg & S'tow	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	6	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
..	6	Fire Dart	A. str	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
..	7	Fusi-Yama	B. str	710	Dundas	Japan & Ports	Sun., etc	Chapman, King and Co
..	7	Bessie Staunton	B. bark	355	Cole	Yokohama	Original	Master
..	7	Batavia	Ha. bk	360	Grew	Newchwang	PartO'nal	Siemssen and Co
..	7	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Sun. &c	Russell and Co
..	8	Vulcan	B. str	130	Cooley	Ningpo	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	8	Viscount Canning	Sia str	521	Sanson	Chefoo	do	Master
..	8	Poyang	A. str	527	Blanchard	H'kow & P'ts	General	Olyphant and Co
..	8	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
..	9	Confucius	Chi str		McCaslin			
..	9	Star of China	B ship	794	Hodge	London	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	9	Nagpore	B. ship	1198	Macdonald	Point de Galle	Ballast	Hogg Brothers
..	9	Oscar	Da. bk	270	Thomsen	Tamsui	Sundries	Bourjau Hübener and Co
..	9	Royal Alfred	B. ship	1239	Whiting		Ballast	Hogg, Brothers
..	9	Amy Hamilton	B. bark	217	Wallace	Fuchau	do	The Borneo Co. Limited
..	9	Lizzy Allen	B. schr	325	Owen	Fuchau	do	Master
..	9	Eden Rodger	B. ship	554	McKinnon	London	Tea, &c	Gilman and Co
..	9	Satellite	B. bark	476	Evans	Singapore	Ballast	Johnson and Co
..	9	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	546	Cult	Chinkiang	Troops &c	Shaw, Brothers and Co
..	9	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
..	9	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
..	10	Chanticleer	B. bark	396	Powell	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	—	Petronella Ca'na	Dut bk	409	Vanderlane	Swatow	Part o'nal	T. Kroes and Co
..	10	Fire Dart	A. str	420	Banning	Ningpo	Opi, &c	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 12, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 2	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Armenian	Aug 8	B. str	789	Harris	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Bo-Peep	Ju 11	Chi str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Cadiz	Aug 1	B. str	481	Soames	Wm. Davison, for Agt	Yokohama	24th of Ml
Chusan	Jy 19	B. str	480	Mooney	E. A. Reynolds		
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			*Laid up*	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust		B. str	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Feiona		B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co	*Laid up*	
Fenella	July 15	B. str	170	Randall	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Suzzello					John Smileyand Co		
Grete		Pru. str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Island Queen	Jy 20	B. str	129	Burkett	F. R. Gamwell		
Kiang-loong	Aug 9	A. str	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	13th inst
Kin-lin	Aug 1	B. str	270	Bramwell	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Labourdonnais	Jy 31	Fr str	949	Pellisset	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	17th inst
Lee Min	Aug 7	B. str			Glover and Co		
Little Mary	May 21	B. str			T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str		Baynton	Reid and Co		
Novelty		B. str					
Pembroke	July 30	B. str	213	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Pluto	Aug 6	HICMS		Parke	Chinese Government		
South Western	July 5	B. str	116	Messeroy			
Sze-chuen	Aug 9	A. str	1000	Spencer	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	13th inst
Tah-wah	Aug 7	A. str	245	Andrews	Olyphant and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Fastico	Feb 18	A. str	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Tynemouth	July 14	B. str	1574	Forster	Borneo Company Limited		
Viola	Aug 6	B. str	684	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kg Amoy	To-day
Vulcan	Aug 7	B. str	130	Cooley	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Waratah	Aug 8	B. str	236	Oliver	Moses and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Willamette	Mar 26	Chi str			Chinese Government		
Wokee	Aug 7	B. str	411	Oakney	Dow and Co	Southern P'ts	
Wusung	Jy 15	A. str	160	Hellets	Master		

34 *Steamers.*] With Mails, *

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Ailee	Nixon	British barque	312	Nichol Latimer and Co
Berwick Walls	Barclay	(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Kilgean		American ship		
Lady McNaughten	Weymouth	British ship	510	Geo. Barnet and Co
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Melbourne		British barque	564	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Neapolis		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Rose				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Adelina	Ju 16	B. ship	751	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Alexandra	Aug 9	B. bark	547	Morris	Dent and Co		
Ann Lucey	Aug 9	B. bark	270	Wade	Captain		
Anita	July 5	B bq	319	Haskins	Augustine Heard and Co		
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brig	302	Chambers	Lindsay and Co		
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	745	Polson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Imdt
Ascendant	July 21	B. bark	317	Barrows	Captain		
Bankside	Jy 19	B. bark	494	Frall	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Baron Kellner	Aug 8	Aus bk	381	Corich	Order		
Bencoolen	Jy 30	Dut bq	200	Armstrong	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bertha	Aug 9	Ha. bq	129	Jawler	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bequeyran	Aug 7	Fr. bq	350		Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Bravo	July 25	Ha. bq	451	Ode	Siemssen and Co		
British Banner	Aug 10	B. bark	406	Grigs	Captain		
Burnswark	July 30	B. bark	252	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Catow	Aug 4	Fr bq	222	Duppy	Bourjau, Hübner and Co	Hakodadi	18th inst
Celestial	Ju 21	B. bark	401	Greatous	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Christian Mathias	July 22	B. ship	550	Leed	Wm. Pustau and Co		
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Downie	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Concepcion	Jy 25	Sp bk	183	Montagon	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Imdt
Corea	July 1	B. bark	428	Lombard	Dent and Co		
Cobang	Ju 25	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hakodadi	Imdt
Conheath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co		
Coromandel	Jy 19	B ship	735	Smith	Order		
Dartmouth	Jy 30	B. ship	933	Davies	Frazar and Co		
Daybreak	Ju 22	B. bark	302	Rose	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Dewa Dungadhore	Jy 20	B. ship	596	Stratton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Dispatch	July 14	B bark	251	McArthur	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Dora	Aug 6	B. ship	854	Carty	Blain, Tate and Co		
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	145	Diederickson	P. F. Cama and Co		
Dunkeld	Jy 8	B. ship	699	Toms	Nichol Latimer and Co	London	Imdt
Dwina	Aug 7	Rus bk	257	Rittern	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
E. W. Seyburn	Jy 18	B. bark	220	Armstrong	Thos. R. Wheelock	Nagasaki	Imdt
Eidsvold	Aug 7	Nor bq	261		Siemssen and Co		
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	584	Emery	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Emma	Jy 30	Bre bq	240	Haesloop	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Emperor	July 4	B bk	370	Edam	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Ensign	Aug 10	B. bark	431	Black	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Eshun	Aug 3	B. bark	280	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Ethel	Ju 21	B. bark	371	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Fanny	Jy 5	B. bark	167	Waters	Order		
Finzel	Jy 19	B bark	487	Hicks	Dow and Co		
Formosa	July 21	Da. sch	270	Poulson	Siemssen and Co		
Garrawalt	Mar 26	B. ship	62	Philipps	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
George Becker	Jy 20	Hec bk	300	Behnke	Siemssen and Co		
Glenroe	Ju 22	B. ship	716	Sands	Dent and Co	London	Early
Glenelune	Jy 30	B. bark	471	Turnbull	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Glengarrn	June 8	B. ship	896	Garlock	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
H. Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	714	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co		Early
Hasty	July 27	B. bg	111	Lemeur	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Heleoa	Jy 30	Da. bk	274	Knudtsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Herman	Aug 1	Ha bq	279	Koppemann	Siemssen and Co		
Hermen & Rebecca	July 21	B. ship	812	Ewart	Siemssen and Co		
Helen Douglas	July 21	B ship	821	Newlands	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Helen Nicholson	July 11	B ship	716	Halliday	Blain, Tate and Co		
Horsa	Jy 24	B. ship	1092	Snowden	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Ho Hoang	Jy 21	B schr	157	Alldis	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Hyacinth	Jy 19	B. bark	324	Macforlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Hydra	Jy 29	Ha. bk	342	Barkur	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Invincible	June 8	B. ship	657	Tallentire	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
J. C. Munro	Jy 30	B. ship	612	Wood	Chinese		
J. N. Cushing	Jy 30	A. ship	637	Snap	Order		
J. W. Seaver	Jy 19	A bark	260	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co		
John Bull	Aug 3	B. bark			A. R. Tilby and Co		
Johanna	Jy 27	Da. bg	150	Christiensen	Russell and Co		
John Lidgett	June 8	B. ship	770	Robertson	Reid and Co	London	Imdt
Jura	Jy 24	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher Frères		
Keem-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	280	Gall	Allen and Co		
Kelso	May 29	B. ship	556	Black	Jardine Matheson and Co	London	Imdt
Kwang Foong	July 26	B bark	239	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Leonardo Da Vinci	July 22	Ita bk	435	Pesritto	Hogg Brothers		
Lady Cecelia	Jy 19	B. bark	460	Lindsay	Captain		
Laura	Jy 19	Ha. bk	380	Geritz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lord Collingwood	Aug 8	B. bark	470	Woods	Captain		
Looling	Jy 30	Du bq	305	Mottensen	Wm Pustau and Co		
Lucy E. Ashby	Aug 9	A bark	313		Dent and Co		
Macassar	July 22	Ha. bq	465	Petersen	Siemssen and Co		
Madura	Ju 29	B. bark	316	Matthions	Johnson and Co		
Margie	Jy 17	B ship	308	Gruchy	Trautmann and Co	Singapore	Early
Marco Polo	Jy 18	Ha. bk	355	Henrchild	Siemssen and Co		
Martaban	Jy 8	Pru bk	27	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria	Ju 27	Da. bk	450	Young	F. Kroes and Co		
Ma.lanue	Aug 2	B. bs	192	Uzler	Oxford and Co		
Marion	Ju 14	B. bark	466	Laughton	Dow and Co		
Marion	July 22	Ha. sh	531	Fausen	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Minerva	July 5	B. bsq		Fox	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nimroud	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Dow and Co		
Nipon	Aug 4	Ha bq	522	Asserus	Frazar and Co		
Nizam	Jy 31	Fr bk	41	Guion	Therie and Co		
Noë	July 15	F. bark	266	Levêque	Vaucher, Frères		
Northern Queen	July 6	B. bsq	383	Coutts	Dow and Co		
Norwood	Ap 28	B. ship	789	Bristow	Chapman, King and Co	London	17th inst
Oanita	Aug 7	B. ship	1165	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Oliver Cutts	June 1	B. ship	705	Ray	Augustine Heard and Co		
Oriental	Jy 13	B ship	745	Pike	Fierz & Bachmann	H'kong S'pore	Early
Overmeer	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	Siemssen and Co		
Padang Pandjang	Jy 19	Dut sh	600	Kehling	T. Kroes and Co		
Penguin	Jy 29	A bark	585	Moore	Master		
Peep O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	491	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Preciosa	Aug 1	Ha. bq	217	Johnson	Siemssen and Co		
Peterborough	July 16	B. bark	366	Orchard	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Podesta	Jy 21	Ha. bk	385	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Polmaise	Jy 18	B ship	897	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Portland	Jy 20	B. ship	860	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Prata	Aug 2	Ha bq	340	Fabricius	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Pride of the Ganges	July 27	B. bark	641	Jack	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
P. de Bourdeaux	July 6	F. bsq	400	Auges	Oxford and Co	S. F'co v Y'ma	15th inst
Pride of the West	Ju 27	B. bark	381	Curwen	Bradwell Bloor and Co	C'fo N'chwang	eld 11 inst
Queen of the East	Ju 21	B. ship	852	Rees	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ranee	Aug 4	B. ship	590	Pattie	Order		
Rapid	Jy 31	Sia bq	429	Carlos	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Red Deer	Ju 18	B. ship	66	Bruce	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	709	Nicolson	Frazar and Co		
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B. bark	280	Sap	Siemssen and Co		
Royal Saxon	Ju 13	B. ship	799	Randall	Russell and Co	Hongkong	eld 11 inst
Rudolph	July 21	Bre sch	225	Oeteulles	Edouard Schellhass and Co	Wladiwastock	15th inst
St. Dunstan	Aug 10	B. bark	441	Toohey	Captain		
Sagittaire	Jy 5	Fr bk	243		Therie and Co		
Sarah and Maria	Jy 12	Ha. bk	400	Gode	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Sarah Scott	Jy 19	B. bark	565	Richards	Wm Davison, for the Agent		
Sea Bird	Aug 3	B. bark	238	Rozario	Order		
Seaton	Jy 8	B. bark	401	Thomson	Master		
Seamew	Ju 27	B. bark	500	William	Smith, Kennedy and Co	S'tow & H'kg	Early
Shooting Star	Ju 4	Siam sh	619	Bruhn	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sirocco	Jy 18	B. bark	462	Angeline	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Simoda	Ju 21	B. ship	646	Drysdale	Dow and Co		
Stirlingshire	Ju 22	B. bark	541	Cuningham	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Statesman	Ju 26	B. ship	911	Marshall	Gundry and Co	London	Early
Stirling	July 26	B. bg		Waller	Dent and Co		
St. Andrew's Castle	Ju 22	B. ship	629	McBain	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Hankow	Imdt
Sulphide	Jy 21	B. ship	295	Geary	Master	Nagasaki	eld 5 inst
Surat	Ju 14	B. ship	1000	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Syren	July 25	A. schr					
Toy Fat	Jy 24	Pru. bq	266	Casslar	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Themis	Aug 5	Bre. bk	216	Bemormann	Edward Schellhass and Co		
Thistle	July 23	B schr	360	Hatley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thomas Dryden	Jy 18	B. bark	416	Brown	Master		
Tyelong	Ju 14	Sia bk	475	Denesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Turandot	Jy 18	Ha. bk	400	Meinert	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Uncowah	Ju 15	A. ship	988	Rudolf	Olyphant and Co	S. Fr'co v Y'ma	Imdt
Valetta	Ju 26	B. bark	886	Dawes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Venus	Aug 8	Ha. bq	525	Koefoed	Siemssen and Co		
Victoria	Jy 30	Ha. bq	316	Petersen	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Water Lily	Aug 4	B. schr	140	Pounsberry	Oxford and Co		
Whitehall	Ju 10	B. ship	936	James	Captain		
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Willy	Aug 9	Bre sch	270	Kohker	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		

150 *Vessels.*]

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE,

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	83	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Roford	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Guillett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co

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